

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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| DAILY EDITION,              | for 6 months..... | \$40 |
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| TRI-WEEKLY,                 | " 6 " .....       | 30   |
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| WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " ..... | 20                |      |

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate,

I attempted a few weeks ago through the medium of your paper, to show up the inconsistencies of a Raleigh correspondent of the *People's Press*, signing himself "H." His replies in low-lying epithets, suitable only to the blustering Yankee character, for which I offered to prove that "H" had no love and veneration than for his own country or country's welfare. He says he had not before his eyes the fear of the writer, who sees nothing through the *Confederate*, when he penned the article alluded to, and therefore little thought after his vain-glorious indeogene in prophecy, that there was one at his heels, ready with proof in hand, to expose him as a designer against his country, as a leader of the people, as an open advocate of reconstruction and emancipation, as an unscrupulous demagogue as a rife egotist, as a political cossack in which he would have all the "straightest sect" entered, and the rest of mankind headed; as a self-satisfied statesman; as a contemptible tool of Bilt Holden; and finally as the panoply of any measure that has for its object the oppression of the South, and the triumph of Yankee despotism over Southern rights and Southern freedom. "H" defies an exposure of facts connecting him with the Convention movement of this State. Let a "House investigation committee" call for persons and papers. I repeat the charge. Is the professed? I can place on the stand, as witnesses, men who testify to the truth of what the Central Presbyterian: Confederate States Christian Association, for the Relief of Prisoners.

FORT DELEWARE, O. T., 20th, 1864.

To the People of the Confederate States:

The undersigned invite your attention to a benevolent enterprise which they believe will command itself to the hearts and consciences of our entire people. It is to make an organized effort to supply the wants of prisoners.

We feel confident that if the people of the Confederate States had in the beginning of the war fully appreciated the multiplied wants and hardships of this large class of our people, they would long since have organized a society especially to promote their welfare. But so diverse and enormous have been the duties which this struggle has imposed upon our people at home, they have in a great measure underestimated their trials and sufferings of prisoners, and the wide field which relieving their wants affords, for the exercise of Christian benevolence. Whilst therefore we heartily commend the patriotic and benevolent enterprises which you have, during the war, inaugurated to promote the cause of freedom, the good of mankind and the glory of God, we most earnestly ask that another be added to these enterprises by which these great ends may be promoted. We make this appeal as a committee of the Confederate States Christian Association for the relief of prisoners. A Society in operation among the officers in confinement at this Fort; and we cannot better command this enterprise to your favor than by acquainting you with the nature and purposes of that association.

Early last summer, the officers imprisoned here, who were members of evangelical churches, appreciating the importance of some organized effort to promote the cause of Christ among their fellow-prisoners, organized a "Christian Association." In the providence of God, the Rev. Isaac W. K. Handy, D. D., and several other ministers were confined here also, and so heartily and faithfully did these godly men direct the efforts of the Association, that God speedily and abundantly blessed those efforts with a gracious outpouring of His Spirit, and an addition of many souls to His Church. As the summer advanced, and the means at its command would permit the Association, besides having the gospel preached, and holding daily prayer meetings, established a library of religious and miscellaneous reading, and organized classes in the various branches of science and religion; and so wide was the field which was gradually opened to operations, that it soon became necessary to reddit its constitution. This was done in October, and the new Society was styled the "Confederate States Christian Association for the relief of prisoners," and was designed to relieve the wants, spiritual, moral and intellectual and physical of prisoners, whether civil, political or military, in our own or other hands.

The Society was organized upon this broad basis with the hope that the United States authorities might permit it to extend its operations to the other prisons, and that it might be of service to the people of the Confederate States, similar Associations to which it might be auxiliary. Our Association has been in operation under its new title but a short time, but bids fair to be eminently useful even with the restrictions which the prison rules impose upon its operations. But we trust that God will extend its usefulness still further, by removing such obstacles as now hinder its efforts, and that the people of the Confederate States will cordially respond to our appeal in behalf of their prisoners, and with furnish this and similar associations in other prisons the means to supply their wants.

But our efforts should not stop here. That our enemies does not deserve the name of Christian benevolence, which does not embrace our enemies as well as our friends—There are thousands of prisoners in our own prisons whose wants should be supplied. Let us endeavor to discharge our duty to them as well as to our own prisoners, and ex-military teachers of Him who said, "love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you."

We therefore most earnestly appeal to you, to organize associations every where throughout the Confederacy for the relief of prisoners, Let money be raised, and books and clothing be bought, collected and forwarded to the associations in the various prisons, and when necessary let the living minister be sent to preach to the prisoners, and rest assured God will bless your good, and this own glory.

R. B. VANCE,  
L. SOUTHGATE, C. M.  
GEO. M. EDGAR

WHEREAS, that portion of our soldiers, styled Junior Reserves, has been called into service before it was possible for many of them to complete their education; and it is not being the will of the State that they should be left in ignorance, and thus be incapable of their service to enjoy the boon for which they are struggling; and that they may not be wholly deprived of the advantages of education, and the wholesome restraints of school, so necessary at this formative period of their lives; and for compensation for the disadvantages of being thus early withdrawn from the usual training of youth; now, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc. That the Governor shall appoint one classical teacher to each regiment or battalion of Junior Reserves, with the as-imbited rank of

and who shall be allowed to purchase cloathing and sustenance at government prices; whose duty it shall be to arrange the bays belonging to his regiment or battalion into suitable classes, and give instruction in one or more of the most advanced calling to his assistance a sufficient number of teachers from the regiment or battalion to take charge of these remaining classes; and in all other in their pertaining to his office he shall act under instructions from the Governor. The assistant teachers shall have the assimilated rank of 1st Lieutenant, and the pay of the same whilst engaged in teaching, and shall not be subject to camp or garrison duty during said time.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor be authorized to purchase books, stationary, and other material for carrying on said schools, together with the necessary wagons and teams for transporting said books and apparatus.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That a pro rata deduction from the distributive share of the school fund for each county shall be made for the purpose of carrying on said schools.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That the hours given to instruction shall correspond as nearly as possible with those given in other military schools, and in case of an attack, or when from any other cause the operations of the schools shall be suspended, it shall be the duty of the Principal to take charge of the books and implements and carry them to a place of safety.

SECTION 5. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall communicate with the proper authorities immediately on the passage of this act, for the purpose of carrying it into effect; and it shall be in force from and after its ratification.

COTTON IN SAVANNAH.—The Southern Confederacy learns from a high official source that there were about one hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton in Savannah at the time Sherman entered it. Near one hundred and twenty thousand bales of this amount belonged to foreign merchants and cannot be interfered with. The remaining thirty thousand belonged to American merchants.

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II.

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865.

NUMBER 19.

## THE CHRISTMAS GATHERING AT HOME,

DECEMBER 25th, 1864.

DEDICATED TO MRS. THOMPSON'S HOME CIRCLE.

Again at home once more we are all here, Mother, brothers, sisters, and children dear; Again on the 25th we are gathered here, To find us gathered at our dear old home. Providence has spared us to meet once more, At the Mecca of our hearts, as of yore, Bless them this meeting, and the place, And let joy too, light up each loved one's face.

"Grim visaged war," with iron hearts and thrall, Has thrown o'er the dear land mighty pall; But let that pass, to night be of good cheer, For we are not all to each other dear? Let the heart's deepest love assert its power, And the foolish joy now rule the hour; Our heart's shall thrill of yore with delight, Each place is filled—we'll be happy to-night.

But no, all! no, they are not quite all here, Some are far away, and they too are dear; Fate has denied us their presence to-night, Though we should have baited it with joy and delight.

Would they were 'round this family hearth, To enliven us with their joy and mirth, A niche in our memory, one too that is bright, We'll keep for them—we'll be happy to-night?

But, yes, some are away—the dead ones dear!

That of us were with us for many a year;

Some how quickly, some day after day,

Whilst others went lingering on, day after day.

Although they leave us, the years go by,

Though we should have baited it with joy and delight.

Would they were 'round this family hearth,

To enliven us with their joy and mirth,

A niche in our memory, one too that is bright,

We'll keep for them—we'll be happy to-night?

Thanks to kind Heaven many still are here,

Mother, brothers, sister, and children dear;

A happy home, where we are gathered here,

Then here by the heart-side now sits around?

For many years may we with Christmas come,

And form this circle at our dear old home,

Their troubles surround us, ours skies yet bright,

Our circle's happy—we'll be happy to-night?

A. E. BALL.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable private residences in the town of Goldsboro', is now offered for sale.

The house and improvements are all in good repair and are beautifully located in the center of a four acre lot, which is in a high state of cultivation.

It will be sold for Con edence money. All the household and kitchen articles may be had by the purchaser if desired.

WM. ROBINSON,  
Goldsboro', N. C.

jan 21 st

TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take

charge of a school to prepare Boys for College, in a pleasant, healthy neighborhood.

DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,  
Warrenton, N. C.

Or, W. T. ALSTON,  
Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

jan 21 d-2\*

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP, NSTRUCTION,

RALEIGH, N. C. Jan 6th, 1865.

In accordance with the provisions

of General Orders, No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-caught in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL,

Age 2 years, dark eyes black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. —— Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.

By order of Wright Huske,

Lient. and Acting Comdt Camp.

C. H. Wright, Adjutant.

B Y W. F. ASKEW & CO.,

ON SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, we will offer for sale at our Room, in Raleigh,

25 OR 30 LIKELY NEGROES,

men and women, boys and girls. A better lot of Negroes has not been offered in this market.

W. F. ASKEW & CO., Auctioneers.

jan 19-did\*

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C. H. Wright, Adjutant.

F O R S A L E .

1 Light Four-Horse Wagon, with Iron Axles, nearly new.

1 One-Horse Wagon, entirely new.

1 Double-Seat Rockaway, for one or two horses, nearly new.

1 Single-Seat Rockaway, nearly new.

1 Good Buggy and Harness, newly repaired.

1 Damp Cart, entirely new.

I am prepared to Repair, Paint and Trim Buggies, Carriages, &c.

S. W. TERRELL  
Raleigh, Wake County.

jan 19-did\*-

N O T I C E .

By applying at the Office of the State Journal, Goldsboro', N. C., soon, one of the most desirable situations in this place can be purchased, together with household and kitchen furniture.

jan 19-did\*

HOME FOR THE REFUGEE.

400 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

Lying on the banks of the Little River, 2 miles from the town of Goldsboro', 12 miles from the centre of business in Western North Carolina.

Three hundred acres cleared and in cultivation: ninety Winter Oats, twenty in Grass, and 20 of the remainder now broke and sub-sold for a Cow Pasture.

Convenient for Stock House, and 150 acres of Stock House.

On the premises is a Two-story Residence containing six rooms, with Kitchen attached. Three Negro houses, all necessary out-houses, a two-story Granary, Tobacco Barn, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, and a bold Spring of excellent Water near the Dwelling House. All can be purchased on good terms, for CASH.

ANDREW GUNNINGHAM,  
Goldsboro', N. C.

jan 19-did\*

2000 R E W A R D .

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Major S. Y. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any leave it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. BRADY,  
Agent Southern Express Company.

jan 19-did\*

\$2000 R E W A R D .

WANTED.

1 Light Four-Horse Wagon, with Iron Axles, nearly new.</p

# Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN  
EDITORS.

All letters or business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865.

Newspaper.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.  
Daily one month, \$10  
Daily three months, 20  
Daily six months, 40  
Tri-Weekly three months, 15  
Tri-Weekly six months, 30  
Weekly three months, 10  
Weekly six months, 20  
Advertising per square, 5

Under the auspices of his no longer determinable but real Editor, the *Conservative*, not only seems ambitious of a discussion with us, but seems determined to take us under its especial direction, and most paternal (but by no means arrogantly in its own conception) to point out how, of the Editor of this journal, whom the *Conservative* calls he, "would in this, at least, show himself a noble son of our noble old mother." We thank our neighbor for its kind consideration, and if there are marks of age about this unschleved, but not unacceptable suggestion, beyond the seeming years of our contemporaneity, it is only the more valuable as being the more reverend.

The *Conservative*, evidently has the intention to charge that we have contributed to the depreciation of North Carolina, by our repetition of the published statement that there were 14,000 State officers exempt within her borders, and by our repeated appeals to Congress and Legislature and the Courts to remove this reproach. We deny the charge. We are not amenable to any accusation of having detracted an iota from the just merits of North Carolina; and we claim not only, "in this at least," but in all our lives, to have contended, according to our abilities, to advance the honor of her whom in our contemporaneity of the *Conservative*, with passionate, though somewhat juvenile filiality, styles "our noble old mother."

On all proper occasions we have claimed for the *State* all that was due. We have not sought indecently to set her above her competitors, nor have we ever been silent when insolence, slander or error, have sought to make her inferior. In this course we have but followed what is eminently a *North Carolina* habit—to assert modestly, but firmly, the merits of the State, and to set up no pretense of merit which was not just. We will not advise the *Conservative* to follow our example. As the organ of Gov. Vance, it cannot well do so, as doing would not be compatible, always, with his political principles and interests. We mean as a *Conservative*. When we found it officially reported to the Confederate Congress from the Conscription Bureau, that there were 14,000 State officers exempted, as such, in North Carolina, we complained of the number. We pronounced it excessive; we urged that so great an injustice to our soldiers, and so great an injury to our cause, should be removed. And we were sustained in this last by Gov. Vance himself, who recommended that those who were "eating the bread of idleness" should be put into the service. It was impossible for us to know that in Major Mallett's Bureau, or by his subordinates, the number of exempts or State officers had been magnified to three times its amount. It is true, Mr. Graham and Mr. Smith discredited the report, but they had no knowledge of the matter and only resented themselves to their conclusions; and it was between the actual report of a creditably conducted Bureau, and the nice logic of Parliamentary debators, that we had to choose. We would have done Major Mallett great injustice to have chased the latter. It is true, also, that Gov. Vance's organ denied the statement; but it was perfectly evident that Gov. Vance knew nothing about the matter. If he had required the name of every exempt, who had his certificate, to be recorded at his Adjutant General's office; and had instructed one of the military officers in the several counties to report all the civil officers—having already the military—he might have approximated so closely to the actual number as that the organ might have given an official denial to the conscription report. We hope we will not be supposed to be making any "insolent and unpreserved attack" on Gov. Vance by the suggestion. We declare, in advance, we mean none such. As soon, however, as it appeared in the *Conservative*, as a matter of public intelligence, that there was an error, we noticed it, and expressed our gratification that the list was so much less.—What would the *Conservative* do more?—Would it have us to brag on it? We cannot do that. It is not in our style; and we still think there are lamentably too many, and so does Gov. Vance, as he said in his message, in substance. Would it have us find fault with Major Mallett and the Bureau of Conscription? All we could have said, we have already said—that is, that many of our officers in, all the departments, do not come up to the measure of careful industry and strict impartiality as they ought to do. To pay an encomium to North Carolina on the ground that she only keeps out of the military service five thousand State officers, does not fall within our idea of filial devotion to her. We leave it to the indulgence of the *Conservative*.

Hoop's Losses.—Intelligent officers who have arrived at Charleston from Hood's army say his losses were much less than reported. Eight thousand will cover all casualties during the campaign. He has plenty of artillery.

possible; that he believes that there are among the State exempts, many who could be spared, and ought to be put in the service. Now, we desire to hold up Governor Vance's hands in every patriotic effort that he makes, and we concur with him as to the State exempts, and wish to aid him to his conclusions. How, then, pray, is it, that the Governor's organ, several in succession, some seen and some unseen, make an issue with us on this very point?—they contending that conscription has been exhausted in North Carolina, and no more can be spared.

It puts us in a dilemma. And it puts Governor Vance, in the eyes of honest men, very much in the attitude of double dealing. Our conclusion in his behalf is, that the organ is not altogether, and never has been, the exponent of his sentiments. The attempt of the *Conservative* to fasten a *ridicule* upon us by its application of "the test of common sense," involves only itself in a very unfair misinterpretation of our whole article. We were depreciating the necessity of the passage of the Consolidation Bill; and were calling on the patriotism of the Legislature to save the worn veterans from this galling necessity. And we said: "there is exempted material enough in North Carolina to keep every regiment, battalion or company above the minimum mark."

The *Conservative* assumes, that of course, by "exempted material," the Confederate means such material as is under the control of the Legislature of North Carolina—otherwise, the eloquent appeal should be addressed to the Confederate Congress—and building on this assumption, it proceeds, by inexplicable arithmetic, to show that only five men could be added to each of the seven hundred and forty companies. Now, it is but a poor argument, if allowed to set up its own, that the adversary's position, cannot knock it down. Such a test is one of very "common sense."

The whole error of the *Conservative* consists in the unwarrantable deduction that the "exempted material" of which we spoke, meant only State officers. On the contrary, when we said "there is exempted material enough in North Carolina, i.e.—we meant all exempted material in contradistinction to mere State employees; all unnecessary department officers, guard marshals, contractors, agents, exempts by act of Congress as a class, &c., &c. And, when we invoked the Legislature to the aid of our veterans, it was not a mere invitation to that body to reduce *State exemptions*, but it was a broad appeal to it, that, in an enlarged spirit of patriotism, it would aid Congress and our veteran soldiers by such a course of policy as would bring out the entire strength of the State. The reduction of State exemptions would be only one feature of the policy. By this means, we hoped to avoid the evils of consolidation; and, by this, we show ourselves a brother, "at least," who remembers the fame of our veteran organizations, and would keep them in material.

The *Conservative* evidently did not understand our article; and it is neither, we protest, our folly or our fault, that it did not. We hope we fare better with our general readers. —

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter in another column of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Daily News*. It confirms our recent Southern intelligence that the Yankee statement of Ho's reverses were exaggerated—that his retreat was orderly, and his army not demoralized—Especially let those read it who are prepared to surrender to Yankee bluffing, and who feel already whipped because Sherman says he means to do so and so.

We reiterate again for the further assurance to all who have any trust in us—if this Confederacy falls, it will not be by the military prowess of the enemy. We have armies in the field—we have abundant material to replenish their strength; but the hand of government has been too feeble and the spirit of the people not sufficiently self-sacrificing. Such a war requires endurance, self-denial, self-imposed restraints, and all these are yet to be more largely demanded and extended. Unless the people tamely yield the birthright of independence, the Yankees cannot take it from them. In our opinion these dark days only try the metal of men. It is in such periods that the "chaff is winnowed from the wheat"—that the false hearted and white-livered more distinctly show themselves, and are more distinctly recognized. The cause of the Confederacy is not lost. A very short time will demonstrate that its safety is assured. But the people—yea who have all at stake—you must remain true, loyal and courageous. Hold out yet a while and all will be well.

## Legislative Summary.

Saturday being the day set apart for the consideration of the private calendar, nothing of general interest, was done in either house. A third ballot for Engrossing Clerk was had, but there was no election.

In the Senate, a bill to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Co. passed its third and last reading.

In the House, a motion was made to adjourn on Saturday next, the 28th, which was referred.

## New Advertisements.

Piano for sale by Wm. Robinson, Goldsboro', N. C.

Negro sale and hiring by W. F. Askew & Co.

One hundred dollars reward for a Bonnet Box.

We are under many obligations to Colonel Parham, for N. C. Journal or a late date.

Hoop's Losses.—Intelligent officers who have arrived at Charleston from Hood's army say his losses were much less than reported. Eight thousand will cover all casualties during the campaign. He has plenty of artillery.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21st, 1865.

This being the day of the week appropriated to the consideration of the business on the private calendar, the Senate proceeded to act thereon.

Bills to incorporate the Cumberland Monumental Association, the Deep River Woolen Co., and Mt. Harmon Lodge, to amend an act incorporating the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Co., to construct a turnpike road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line, to authorize the Chief Clerk of the Treasury to act in certain cases as a commissioner of affidavits, to regulate the taking of depositions in certain cases and resolutions authorizing the public Treasurer to receive partial payment of taxes due from counties within the enemy's lines, passed, severally, their second readings.

Bills to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Co., to amend the act authorizing the Governor to employ slaves on fortifications, etc., to regulate the appointment of four inspectors in the towns of Fayetteville, and to ascertain what terms they are willing to agree; but General Singleton was merely allowed to go to Richmond at his own request, and because his position as a representative of the peace men would enable him to reach the confidence of Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet. N. C. is in a position to meet the Confederate leaders, and endeavor to ascertain what terms they are willing to agree; but General Singleton was merely allowed to go to Richmond at his own request, and because his position as a representative of the peace men would enable him to reach the confidence of Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet.

Mr. Blair is probably now in Richmond, and a few days will bring intelligence of the success or failure of his mission. He was called to the Confederate capital by General Singleton of Illinois, but it is not true that there is any connection between the missions of the two gentlemen. Mr. Blair went South with authority to meet the Confederate leaders, and endeavor to ascertain what terms they are willing to agree; but General Singleton was merely allowed to go to Richmond at his own request, and because his position as a representative of the peace men would enable him to reach the confidence of Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet.

On motion of Mr. Ward, and the House concurring, the Senate voted to vote for Engrossing Clerk but with no resulting election; Mr. Davis receiving 45 votes, Mr. Huse 42, Mr. Hill 41, and Mr. Pool 6.

Mr. Hall introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to send the citizens of Wilmington, out of the public service, 10,000 pounds of bacon, 1000 bushels of corn, and 300 sacks of flour, and to receive compensation therefor. In support of this resolution, as also, under a suspension of the rules, a bill to incorporate the Cumberland Monumental Association, and a resolution in favor of N. C. Whitord.

The *Conservative* assumes, that of course, by "exempted material," the Confederate means such material as is under the control of the Legislature of North Carolina—otherwise, the eloquent appeal should be addressed to the Confederate Congress—and building on this assumption, it proceeds, by inexplicable arithmetic, to show that only five men could be added to each of the seven hundred and forty companies. Now, it is but a poor argument, if allowed to set up its own, that the adversary's position, cannot knock it down. Such a test is one of very "common sense."

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Mr. Hall said hisencyclopedia, the Governor, had just leased 40,000 pounds of bacon to General Hoyle, and he could not see why the loan asked for should not be made to the people of Wilmington.

Mr. Lassiter opposed the resolution, stating he did so in justice to his own people who needed provisions as badly as the people of Wilmington.

Mr. Duck also opposed the resolution, on the grounds, indicating that fully five hundred people in Guilford were now in such a condition as not to know what was to be done with their supplies satisfied, nor could the Commissioners of that county procure ten bushels of corn.

Mr. Hall said hisencyclopedia, the Governor, had just leased 40,000 pounds of bacon to General Hoyle, and he could not see why the loan asked for should not be made to the people of Wilmington.

Mr. Adams said the Commissioners from his county had recently gone to get bacon on the State and were told there was none.

He did not understand why, if this were so, bacon could not be loaned to General Hoyle.

Mr. Hall estimated that his 40,000 pounds of bacon might have been loaned from the military supply, and after some further discussion and the rejection of amendments proposing to insert Guilford and Wake counties, and a motion to lay the matter on the table, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Pool, advanced to a second and third readings.

The Senate then adjourned Monday at 10 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Pending the approval of the journal, Mr. McGehee asked leave to change his vote on the question of laying on the table (Mr. Hause) resolutions to call a General Convention, from the negative to the affirmative, stating he had not voted to call a General Convention, it was necessary to call State Conventions, among them one of the State of North Carolina, to which he was opposed.

Air Force said he would not object, though, thinking the gentleman's vote as it now stood was in accordance with his views. For this said he had taken ground against a State Convention last summer and shown the dangers of separate State action, but these resolutions provided for a General Convention in which, as said the gentleman from Caswell, (Mr. McGehee) much good might, and little evil could be done.

Mr. Calowell believed the resolutions right and proper, but thought they had not been fully understood. Proceeding to discuss them, he was called to order by Mr. Baxter, the chair sustaining the technical point raised.

Leave was then granted Mr. G. H. to change his vote, and Messrs. Strong, Perkins and Asheworth, absent when the vote was taken, were allowed to record theirs.

The bill to provide means for supplying the State Treasury before the House, Mr. Bowe moved to lay it on the table. So ordered, year 45, May 47.

At half after eleven the special order—the nomination of persons for appointments—was taken up.

Mr. Pool offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to prepare and present to the House a tabular statement of the number of justices of the peace in the State and certain information relative thereto, and moved the further consideration of the special order be postponed till the 28th, Saturday.

Mr. Waugh moved to amend by laying it on the table. Not agreed to—years 36, May 51. The original resolution was then adopted, year 56, May 29.

An election for engrossing clerk was then gone into but with no result, neither candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast.

Mr. McDowell offered a resolution that a messenger be sent the Senate proposing a joint adjournment on Saturday next, the 28th, over to the third Monday in November next.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—years 14, May 64.

Mr. Fowle moved to amend by proposing a message be sent to the Senate asking its concurrence in the appointment of a joint special committee to take the whole subject into consideration, which was agreed to and the House adjourned.

The weather yesterday was very wet and unseasonable; at least very inconvenient for the present style of dresses. It was wonderful to see what basis of mud the dresses would gather up; but the poor creature tugged away by dint of powerful exertion were enabled to drag through it.

—but still the wonder grew,

—how easily could bear up all they drew.

We are under many obligations to Colonel Parham, for N. C. Journal or a late date.

Hoop's Losses.—Intelligent officers who have arrived at Charleston from Hood's army say his losses were much less than reported. Eight thousand will cover all casualties during the campaign. He has plenty of artillery.

There are one or two more things in connection with this matter: We understand that Governor Vance is honestly and ardently desirous of securing our independence, and sustaining our laws; that he will lend all the aid

## From the United States.

[Correspondence of the New York Daily News.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

The peace rumors which have been several days in circulation still form the chief topic of consideration and discussion. It is sincerely hoped by all who have the welfare of the country at heart that the movements now on foot will develop some plan for terminating the present destructive struggle; but on the other hand, it is feared that the terms which Mr. Blair said to be agreed, will not prove acceptable to the Confederate authorities.

Mr. Blair is probably now in Richmond, and a few days will bring intelligence of the success or failure of his mission. He was called to the Confederate capital by General Singleton of Illinois, but it is not true that there is any connection between the missions of the two gentlemen. Mr. Blair went South with authority to meet the Confederate leaders, and endeavor to ascertain what terms they are willing to agree; but General Singleton was merely allowed to go to Richmond at his own request, and because his position as a representative of the peace men would enable him to reach the confidence of Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet.

On the afternoon of that day, was present

in court, in reference to a claim for damages against the city of Chattanooga for destroying a portion of his estate in Melton by constructing a dam on Mystic river. On the day he became elected with a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious.—Saturday evening he appeared about as well usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him. About 3 o'clock this morning his house keeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later he was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor, breathing heavily. A physician was promptly summoned, but before his arrival Mr. Everett died.

The event was announced in nearly all the churches at the commencement of morning service, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. Everett's funeral will take place at noon on Tuesday next, in the First Church, Rev. Rufus Ellis pastor. It is presumed the State and city authorities will take part in the services of this great and good citizen.

The following is the bill noticed in our report of Friday last, as introduced in the House by Mr. Smith, of Johnston:

### "A Bill to Call a Convention of the People."

WHEREAS, In the judgment of this General Assembly, the present condition of the country demands that the sovereign people of the State should assemble in convention to effect, if possible, an honorable termination of the present war; and,

WHEREAS, On matters of such grave import this General Assembly is reluctant to adopt any policy without first ascertaining the sense of the people, in whom all's security resides;

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That upon the passage of said act by the Governor or the State, he is hereby required to issue a proclamation commanding the sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open the polls the several precincts in said state on the 18th day of February,